IT'S NOT TOO LATE to place your order for Christmas gift subscriptions of HUMAN EVENTS. Orders received this week will be filled by AIRMAIL in time for Christmas. See Section IV for further information.

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Human Events THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. XVII, No. 51 December 22, 1960 Section I — News

CABINET: *Jack selects the spenders* .....(643)
RUSK: *An old appeasement hand* .....(644)
AID: *Big recipients vote against us* .....(645)
ADLAI: *"Weak sister" to face UN Reds* ....(645)
NY DEMOS: *JFK does a little knifing* .....(646)

Inflation Express: The big gasp on Capitol Hill the past week sprang from exasperation over the way Kennedy's fuglemen have gotten over to the public the idea that every appointment to the President-elect's Cabinet is a victory for "moderation." Staffers in congressional offices have taken readings on the records of those chosen to run the incoming government, and they report that almost every one looms as a predestined candidate for Ike's famous term, "wild spender."

Indeed, as many on the Hill see it, inflationists, intent on diminishing the value of the dollar, must render the verdict "well done" on the line-up of the President-elect's Cabinet. The roll call (with the possible exception of the Secretary of Commerce, a businessman conspicuously complacent about his liberal associates) fails to unearth one appointee who qualifies as "moderate."

• Governor **Abraham Ribicoff,** of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, had an interesting record of big spending in his home state. In his expenditures for health, education and welfare for fiscal years 1959-61, he distributed largesse of $339 million, a sum which amounted to more than Ribicoff's predecessor, Republican Governor John Lodge, spent on his entire budget in 1953-55. Since HEW in Washington is one of the most prodigal disbursers of the taxpayers' dollars, the course towards deficit economy has won a valuable ally.

• The Budget Director, **David Bell,** is reportedly convinced that the budget is a device for achieving "social ends, not simply sound dollars."

• The Department of the Interior has long been notorious in Washington as a source of boondoggles. To preside over it, Kennedy has chosen Representative **Stewart Udall** of Arizona, who received an accolade this year from the socialistic Americans for Democratic Action on its congressional score sheet—disclosing how he voted 100 per cent "right" on spending measures, according to the standards of that left-wing organization.

• The new Secretary of State, **Dean Rusk,** every inch of him a New Dealer, is scarcely expected to slash foreign giveaways. Almost every financial commentator in the country, while studying our gold crisis, has come to the conclusion that foreign economic aid must be cut to the bone, if the gold exodus is to be checked. (See Rusk's pedigree, "Dean Rusk," page 644.) On the contrary, Rusk's attitude on foreign boondoggling is obviously that "the sky is the limit."

• The new Secretary of Labor, **Arthur Goldberg,** for many years has been a human univac designed to produce any necessary statistics to prove labor's claims for higher and higher wages, fringe benefits, pensions, etc.—and justification for more and more "featherbedding." Goldberg (did he ever puddle any iron?) is an intellectual ADA-er who presently brain trusts David McDonald, the boss of the United Steel Workers Union. While foreign steel is being dumped at low prices, underselling domestic steel, Goldberg helps stiff-arm the steel industry's attempts to pare down the featherbedding, which has outpriced this American product in the market. His appointment solemnizes officially the marriage of Labor Bosses and the Kennedy regime. Neither Roosevelt nor Truman ever dared name a prominent Labor Boss to his Cabinet.

• **Robert S. McNamara,** President of Ford Motor Company, has jumped on the Inflation Express; he has accepted the position of Secretary of Defense. In Detroit, news dispatches stress his interest in the study of sociology (although Detroiters can't remember that it was this subject which enabled Henry Ford, the elder, to design and sell a successful mass-produced car). McNamara—according to a dispatch from Detroit to the Washington *Post*—contributed to the campaign of Michigan's Democratic Senator Philip S. Hart. And—says the newspaper, "is quite proud about it." Hart has proven to be one of the most docile liberal and labor legislators, and the ADA gave him its highest rating—100%—for his Senate voting record in 1960. Spending measures predominated the issues reviewed by the ADA.

Of even more significance is the conclusion of Washington observers that it may have been McNamara who failed to heed Secretary of the Treasury Anderson late in November when Ike's

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Exchequer chief appealed to the Ford Company to help save the dollar, beset by the drain of gold. This Anderson appeal was directed to Ford because that company is proposing to buy up all the stock in its British subsidiary, a transaction involving about $350 million. According to the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 1), Anderson asked Ford to drop the deal, because it would cause a further drain on the dwindling reserve of American dollars. "The appeal," said the *Herald Tribune*, "it was learned today, is likely to go unheeded." Reports followed that Ford had turned down Anderson.

Goldwater: After the government announced last week that unemployment passed the four million mark, Senator Barry Goldwater stated that the increase reflects concern over the "reckless spending proposals in the Democratic platform."

Goldwater said that "from the day last July that the Democrats promised the moon in order to court voting blocs, confidence in the healthy progress of the American economy has been declining.

"Let us not forget," the Arizona Republican added, "that the majority of those who voted on November 8 cast their ballots against Kennedy and against the inflationary platform of the Democratic party . . . . The voters continue to express their lack of confidence in the Democratic programs in the only way left to them—by curtailing rather than expanding their economic activities."

Dean Rusk: Kennedy's naming of Rusk, Stevenson and Bowles to steer American foreign policy during the next four years brings up the haunting ghost of Achesonian appeasement in the Far East during the immediate post war years. The "Tinker to Evers to Chance" combination, who lavished extravagant praise on each other's appointments (Rusk went so far as to claim that Stevenson was "one of our greatest American statesmen"), may talk tough about the Reds at times, but their raw ideas invariably boil down to using a soft stick on the Red Chinese.

Their policies call for a weakening or scuttling of military pacts in the Far East, meeting the Communist threat by pouring out increased economic (but not military) aid, neutralization of Formosa, and, in one form or another, the recognition of Red China.

What worries Capitol Hill even further is that the prospective Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield, and the chief of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright, are in almost complete accord with the whims of the new appointees.

Stevenson's and Bowles' policies are generally well known, but just who is Rusk and where might he push American foreign policy? A lifelong Democrat, Rusk was a member of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations when that organization peddled the line that the US should withdraw support from Chiang Kai-shek and back the Chinese Communists. The IPR was labeled as a transmission belt for Communist propaganda by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Rusk was a strong supporter of the IPR. As late as 1950 he asked the Rockefeller Foundation to donate funds to the organization, although evidence of Communist infiltration of the Institute dates back to 1944. At one time Rusk recommended that IPR publications, pro-Communist in flavor, be used by the Chief of Military Intelligence. An example of his views appeared in a 1950 speech to the World Affairs Council at the University of Pennsylvania. The Washington *Post*, reporting the speech on January 13, 1950, said Rusk told the Council that the Chinese "Revolution" is "not Russian in essence" and "does not aim at dictatorship."

The same year, 1950, *Rusk was promoted to Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs by Dean Acheson, whose "soft" views on the Far East haven't seemed to change much.* (*See* HUMAN EVENTS *of December* 15, 1960.) *As Assistant Secretary, Rusk firmly supported Truman's recall of MacArthur from the Korean War, claiming MacArthur's plan to achieve military victory in Korea would "lead to disaster."*

In 1952, Rusk resigned to become president of the Rockefeller Foundation, where he became its chief expert on foreign policy. He was instrumental in drawing up a Foundation report in December, 1959, which all but called for Red China's recognition. (See HUMAN EVENTS of December 16, 1959.) Rusk's report said the US could not afford to be "cut off" from any nation, and it definitely implied that a hard line toward Red China might foment a "color" war more "fearful" than a cold war with Russia.

The report also counseled more cultural exchanges between East and West, advised the US to make economic grants through the United Nations rather than unilaterally and even invited the Russians to join the US in giving economic largesse, despite the proven dangers of Soviet aid.

Rusk, it seems, is also a liberal on matters other than foreign policy. Speaking before the National Education Association on March 5, 1953, he attacked congressional investigations into communism. In Rusk's view of the investigation, the charge of "heresy" was being "raised in concealed form for political advantage."

Bowles: The appointment of Chester Bowles as Undersecretary of State left no doubt in Washington minds that he will center his energies on the "underdeveloped" and "uncommitted" nations of Asia. The New York *Times* said he would be a "tireless spokesman for a dynamic foreign policy with special emphasis on the underdeveloped areas."

Few doubt that Bowles will live up to his billing. As Ambassador to India (1951-53), he was wryly referred to as "the Ambassador for India." He is fast friends with Nehru, Krishna Menon and other Asian neutralist-appeasers. Since 1946 he has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

written six books dealing with foreign affairs, with marked emphasis on extensive foreign aid.

What concerns many is the prospect of Bowles' playing favorites with his "uncommitted" cronies as a high American official in the new Administration, while America's staunch anti-Communist Asian allies are snubbed and neglected; but of deepest concern is Bowles' admitted belief in the "Two Chinas" theory, the line that "you can't ignore 600 million people forever" and that eventually the Red Chinese must be recognized. It is now wondered just how great a blow to the morale of our Asian allies Bowles' attitude will prove to be.

Education: Lawrence G. Derthick will soon resign his job as Commissioner of Education to become executive secretary of the National Education Association, listed by the *Congressional Quarterly* as Washington's biggest spending lobby.

As HUMAN EVENTS has consistently pointed out, Derthick, since his appointment as commissioner in 1956, has faithfully asked Congress for whatever NEA wants, which, among other things, includes more Federal control over the schools. He has now been rewarded by the NEA with a salary of $20,000 a year.

Payments Deficit: Prominent Senators, some of them Democratic, are now saying that the best way to meet the continued outflow of gold would be to slash American foreign aid drastically in the next session of Congress, particularly since our aid program just about equals the payments deficit.

Budget-cutters particularly have an eye on the lavish amount of funds spent on so-called "neutralist" countries, which are consistently voting against the United States on key issues that come before the United Nations.

In fiscal 1960, for example, the US poured nearly $400 million into India, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Ghana, Guinea and Morocco. The US plans to give away an additional $500 million in surplus foods.

Yet in the UN this session, these countries have voted more against us than with us. On 22 key East-West issues, India—whose leaders claim it is the duty of the US to finance a new five-year socialistic plan to begin next March—has voted only three times with the United States, according to a State Department spokesman. Fourteen times India voted with Russia and five times abstained.

Every one of these countries voted for a motion to discuss the seating of Red China, which the US opposed. On three important issues involving the Congo, each of these "neutralists" voted with Russia, against the US. All opposed the seating of Kasavubu's pro-Western delegation. In addition, none of these countries backed the US when it wanted to bring up the issues of Tibet and Hungary, yet all collaborated on an "anti-colonial" resolution which would have put the West on the defensive.

More on Udall: The championing of big labor and public power by Stewart Udall (D.-Ariz.) is not the only reason taxpayers may expect a rough time from the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior.

This year, for example, Udall sponsored a bill which would have had the Interior Department purchase the Hubbell Trading Post, in Udall's home state of Arizona, as a national historical site. (See HUMAN EVENTS of March 3 and 24.) The total cost to the government for Udall's pet project—the Interior Department would receive 160 acres of land and some Indian relics—would have amounted to $600,000, although its assessed value in 1957 was only $9,957. In addition, the spot happened to be located in Ganado, an uninhabited area of northeastern Arizona, 90 miles from the nearest town of any size.

The bill, happily, was defeated, but unhappily it revealed that the future Secretary of the Interior, who should know something about real estate values since he will be in charge of running all Federally-owned land, thinks it's all right for the government to purchase property—trading posts, anyway—at 60 times the assessed valuation.

Adlai at the UN: John Kennedy's appointment of Adlai Stevenson as American Ambassador to the United Nations, while coming as no surprise, is cause for genuine alarm in the Capital. Recalled is an appraisal of Stevenson by his former mentor, Harry Truman: weak, indecisive, unsure of himself. These views are held by a number of top-ranking liberal diplomats, including former Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Also remembered is the reason that the New Hungarian Communist paper *Magyar Szo* gave for endorsing Kennedy in this campaign: "We should not disregard the fact that such liberal politicians as Stevenson and President Roosevelt's widow belong to the Democratic party and may exert influence upon the policy of a Democratic President . . . . It is our opinion that the only way to defeat reaction today is the rejection of Nixon."

Stevenson will plump for summitry at the United Nations, and he is expected to pressure Kennedy to meet early with Mr. K. During the campaign, Stevenson ridiculed the idea of "standing up to the Russians." What is most important, Stevenson maintained, is, "Who can sit down with them at the bargaining table?"

Stevenson's current line, and one he will push at the UN, is that the US must "wage peace."

Capitol Camera: Friends of Dean Rusk insist that the Secretary of State-designate will not be simply

BOUND VOLUMES of HUMAN EVENTS for 1960—indexed—may now be ordered for March delivery. A special pre-publication price of $9.50 is offered until January 1, 1961. Regularly $18. This handsome volume will make a valuable addition to your library. Volumes for 1956, 1958 and 1959 are available at the regular price of $18.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a "rubber-stamp" for the White House, accepting obediently Kennedy's shaping of foreign policy. Those who knew him in the Rockefeller Foundation disclose a significant bit of hitherto unpublicized news: that Rusk has obtained a 12-month leave of absence from the Foundation. In short, if the new Secretary becomes dissatisfied with White House interference during the next year, he can resign and resume his old job as head of the Rockefeller Foundation.

• *After conferring with President-elect John F. Kennedy, James Patton, chief of the leftish National Farmers Union, said he was "very certain" that Kennedy would not retreat from his campaign farm pledges. Ex-New Deal Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, during the campaign, labeled Kennedy's farm program as more socialistic than even some Communist countries.*

• Conservatives can take consolation from the fact that William McChesney Martin's job as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board does not expire until 1965, and that his 14-year term on the Board does not end until 1970. Martin, who has been a strong opponent of loose credit, has said that if Kennedy tries to dominate the Board's monetary policies, he will "fight back."

• *Professor Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been appointed by Kennedy to head a group to counteract the current business decline. Samuelson is a Keynesian economist, who believes in heavy Federal financing to offset recessions, thinks the Federal Reserve should pour more funds into the economy (even though it has pumped in over $2 billion in new reserves during the current business slump), and feels the best way to meet the gold crisis is to drop the gold backing for Federal Reserve notes.*

• While the outflow of US gold indicates Americans have to work harder to meet foreign competition, the top brass of the United Auto Workers—meeting in Detroit—are already considering plans to stage a fight for a 30-hour week for 40 hours pay next June. Richard T. Gosser, director of the UAW's Skilled Trades Department, recently made this proposal at a conference of UAW delegates in Chicago.

• *The Gallup poll showed that union labor went 2-1 Democratic this year, despite efforts by the GOP to appeal to union elements. Union labor gave eight per cent more votes to Eisenhower in 1956 than it did this year to Nixon.*

• California's Pat Brown was offered a job in the Kennedy Administration, but turned it down. Speculation is that Kennedy wants a strong Democrat (not Brown) to run for Governor in 1962, with the reasonable possibility that his opponent will be Vice President Nixon. Brown is in trouble. His hassles with the California legislature, his fantastic performance in granting Caryl Chessman a reprieve, and his poor showing at the Democratic convention have weakened the Democratic party in Brown's state. Nixon carried California, despite the fact that the Democrats have a lead of over one million voters in registration.

Kennedy Purge: Given little attention in the nation's press is the attempt to oust the Democratic state chairman in New York. Michael H. Prendergast, Tammany Hall chief Carmine DeSapio's ace ally in his running feud with the Eleanor Roosevelt-Lehman-Finletter ultra-liberals who seek party control, would be replaced by Peter J. Crotty, chairman of Erie (Buffalo) County. Close observers see any change as an indication that the Kennedys plan to keep their thinly-veiled promises to "get" any Democrats who oppose them.

Kennedy made his wishes known through Bronx Congressman Charles Buckley, who was the President-elect's most vociferous pre-convention backer in the state. Reportedly Kennedy became infuriated with Prendergast when, on a pre-election TV program during which Kennedy, Prendergast, Eleanor Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman appeared together in a show of local party unity, the state chairman refused to call on Lehman to read a prepared script.

But stronger reasons for Kennedy's move were evident, and stood as a storm warning to Democrats thinking of standing up to Jack and Bobby. Before the convention, Buckley and Tom Sharkey, Brooklyn Democratic boss, were ready to throw the state's 114 votes to Kennedy. Joe Kennedy had gone to Albany and rounded up the support of that area's powerful O'Connell machine. It was Prendergast and DeSapio who balked at jumping into Jack's pocket. Both were thought to favor Symington but, in any event, favored a "wait and see" policy to increase the state's bargaining power.

Many outsiders are puzzled as to why Kennedy moved against Prendergast and not DeSapio. The most accepted analysis is that the Tammany boss has a strong personal following and is a symbol of opposition to party control by the Eleanor Roosevelt-ultra-liberal element. Should Kennedy move openly against DeSapio, the New York Democratic civil war would be intensified with the following possible results:

A badly split party in 1961 would appreciably increase the chances (already excellent) of a Republican or fusion candidate's winning New York's City Hall from the Democrats. A bad split in 1962 would be a big help to Nelson Rockefeller, a potential Kennedy Presidential rival in 1964, in Rocky's bid for re-election as Governor.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

For change of address send old address **EXACTLY AS IT APPEARS** *on* the envelope of your copy of **HUMAN EVENTS** and new address (with zone number if any). **ALLOW US TWO WEEKS** to process new subscriptions and change of address.

Bound volumes indexed, $15. Only 1956, 1958, 1959 available.

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher* JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*
Business Manager: W. B. HICKS, JR.
Assistant Editors: JOHN R. BENEDICT GEORGE O. FOWLER ALLAN H. RYSKIND
NICHOLAS T. NONNENMACHER SVEND PETERSEN
Editorial Assistant: BARBARA STAMBAUGH *Contributing Editor*: FRANK CHODOROV

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY

"Will this form of government (USA) endure? I think it will. If it fails the first signs of such failure will be found in the large cities of the United States. These cities will be under the control of corrupt organizations like Tammany Hall in New York and similar organizations in Chicago and Philadelphia."
—JAMES BRYCE—*American Commonwealth*, 1888

Vol. XVII, No. 51 — Section VI December 22, 1960

The Liberal Leanings Of Rich Men's Sons

By John Temple Graves

A distinguished Atlanta attorney opines that the recent remarks here against "rule by rich men" are "hogwash."

My point was not against rich men's money, but against their sons and many of the professors who teach the sons. Rich men's sons tend to be New Dealers, Welfare Statists, Socialists and such because their lives involve no direct contact with the ways of competitive give and take, profit and loss, economic up and down, enterprise and insecurity which are the ways of most Americans. Granted all the good will and high intent in the world, men like Nelson Rockefeller, Averell Harriman, FDR—and, now, JFK can't understand free enterprise even though it is the way their fathers made their money.

The same goes for a great many college professors. Their money—such as it is—comes in the statist or foundation way just as the sons receive theirs in the paternal way. Neither is likely to have the deep, sometimes heart-breaking, sometimes heart-lifting experience of the ordinary American who competes for his living.

The coming of Kennedy and his gathering line-up of professors seems to promise that the regime of rule by rich men's sons and liberal professors is to begin again. Strangely the hope against it may lie not in men older than these but in younger ones, including undergraduates. In spite of a seeming counter-trend which President-elect Kennedy and his liberal professors suggest, evidence mounts that the undergraduates of America are moving to the right with the rest of the nation while the faculties remain left with their own natures or the nature of their economic lives.

"For more years than today's adults can remember," agrees columnist Thurman Sensing, "campus radicals (he means leftists) have been advocates of massive government intervention in the affairs of individual citizens. Politically alert youth has been socialist in outlook. But all that's changing—and just in the nick of time. The brightest minds among the younger generation of college youth are finding inspiration in the principles of conservative government." He quotes John Chamberlain, brilliant one-

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

time leftist, now bright on the right, that there is "a new radicalism (in the sense of going to the roots) which looks with favor on more freedom and responsibility for individuals and more power over taxes and spending for local political units."

Mr. Chamberlain finds New Deal academicians still influential with the public on campuses and in governments, "but their time is running out." The "young men" of today will not be the young ones of four to twelve years hence when today's will be having a major say in elections and "their conservatism will be driving out liberalism." He notes that at Harvard, in spite of Leftist Historian Schlesinger and Leftist economist Galbraith, the new president of the student council is a conservative crusader, anti-Schlesinger, anti-Galbraith. At Yale the long neglected conservative Calliopean Society is flowering. The tonic of William Buckley's "God and Man at Yale" is still potent. At Jackson, Mississippi, students from several Southern colleges have joined in a publication called the "Campus Conservative." There is the new nation-wide "Intercollegiate Society of Individualists," actively crusading. And there is Senator Barry Goldwater, talking everywhere and his *The Conscience of a Conservative* selling everywhere.

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kennedy's Strange Views on Poland

By Michael Padev of the *Indianapolis Star*

No part of Senator Kennedy's new book, *The Strategy of Peace,* is more baffling than his chapter on Poland and Eastern Europe.

Senator Kennedy's view on the subject can be summed up in one sentence—America should help Communist leaders like Wladyslaw Gomulka, the present Communist dictator of Poland. Senator Kennedy strongly attacks the Eisenhower Administration for giving "too little and too late" assistance to Gomulka. The Polish Communist government required first $300,000,000 in aid, Senator Kennedy explains, but the US government agreed "only to one-third of that amount" (a mere $100,000,000).

Next, Senator Kennedy criticizes the United States for not helping the Polish Communist authorities rebuild quickly their coal-mining industry—for "only" $30,000,000 of additional American assistance. Senator Kennedy argues that American machinery and new mines "would do wonders" for the Polish economy. The Senator also says that America should help Poland in obtaining "farm machinery, fertilizers, seeds" etc. Poland was once, he says, the "breadbasket of East Europe"—now she has not enough grain to supply her own people.

It is, of course, true that Poland was once (under capitalism) the breadbasket of Europe and that now (under communism) she can't produce enough to feed her own people. It is also true that American machinery and other assistance can "do wonders" with the Polish economy. But the same is true of every other Eastern Europe country, and of Russia as well. Russia was once (before the Communists took over) the breadbasket of the whole world. Now her Communist economy cannot produce enough to feed her own people adequately. Does that mean that the American taxpayer has to lend his helping hand in order to make the inefficient Russian Communist system less inefficient?

Senator Kennedy argues "Poland may still be a satellite government—but the Poles are not a satellite people." Neither are the Hungarians and neither are the Ukrainians. No nation living under Communist rule is sold on communism. If there were free elections inside the Communist empire, Communist candidates wouldn't be able to get more than five per cent of the vote—and that goes for China as well as for Czechoslovakia, for Albania as well as for Estonia. Does that mean that the United States has to help the Communist rulers of those unhappy countries consolidate their own murderous regimes by making their tottering economies work?

The latest reliable information from Poland, which should be available to Senator Kennedy, proves beyond doubt that American help to Gomulka has helped the Communist dictator tighten his grip on the Polish people. Collective farming is being re-introduced, youth organizations are again put under strict party control, the relative cultural freedom which existed a few years ago is rapidly disappearing. Poland's Gomulka may be behind Hungary's Kadar in achieving complete communization of his country, but both these Communist leaders were traveling the same road—the road to communism.

Gomulka and Kadar, the same as Russia's Khrushchev and Red China's Mao, are tough Communist fanatics, who may disagree from time to time on certain technical details of their respective economic programs, but who are absolutely united on all essentials of the Communist political purpose and aims, the chief of which is the destruction of the United States. To help one of them is to help all of them.

I am told that Senator Kennedy has expressed these views on Poland and Eastern Europe in the hope of influencing the so-called "Polish" and "Eastern European" vote in the United States. People of Polish and Eastern European origin, the argument goes, would favor American assistance to their "old country." I doubt that. Americans who have family links with the Soviet enslaved Eastern Europe are, in the vast majority, well acquainted with Communist problems. Unlike Senator Kennedy, they know that help to the Communist rulers of Eastern Europe does not assist the nations living there. On the contrary—such help only harms these nations, because it assists their Red jailers.

Help to Communist regimes and Communist rulers has—and can have—one result only: It strengthens the Communist regimes and the Communist rulers. It is indeed discouraging that a prominent American politician and the President-elect has not seen—or cannot see—this very simple and very obvious truth.

COMMENTARY reprints available: single copy 20c; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Please order by date of desired issue.

Kennedy's Vision on Taft-Hartley

In a debate with Richard Nixon in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1947, John F. Kennedy made the following prediction: "This bill [Taft-Hartley] would strike down the union shop and eliminate industrywide bargaining and collective bargaining . . . [and it would] fire the first shot in the war to end labor peace."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Whom Shall a Senator Serve?

From the Wall Street Journal

When the people of a state elect a man to the United States Senate, what duty have they given him?

Senator Clark of Pennsylvania holds the view that his chief duty is to rubber-stamp his party's platform and to follow whatever decisions the majority of his party members in Congress may make, voting among themselves. And on this principle he would in effect read Senator Byrd of Virginia right out of the Democratic party, depriving him of his chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, because Mr. Byrd won't endorse without exception the platform adopted at Los Angeles.

But we do not think Mr. Clark will find many adherents among his fellow Senators if he brings this issue to the Senate floor, for what he argues would demean every Senator present and deny a very fundamental political decision about the nature of its Government which the people of the United States have long since made and trusted.

As Senator Byrd himself put it, a Senator's first allegiance is to the people of the state which elected him and not to an extra-Constitutional body of people, drawn haphazardly, who happen to draft a party's platform. His duty to those people is, first of all, to make his views generally known so they may decide whether they want him as Senator, and then to follow his mind and conscience, with the best wisdom he has, upon the changing issues before the Congress.

The decision of the nation is the decision of the majority of those Senators and Congressmen, and that is the majority which we all abide by. But if an individual Senator is also bound absolutely by the majority of his party members, then when he steps upon the Senate floor he may no longer be following his mind and his conscience and his own belief in what the people of his state desire.

Indeed, that is precisely the idea behind this idea of Senator Clark's. It would enable a minority of Congressmen to control the majority of the Congress, for plainly if one party is the majority then a majority of this party—a fractional minority of the whole body—can decide in caucus what the whole Congress will do. It would be useless for the Senate to have a debate, or for a Senator to wrestle with his own conscience.

Incidentally, if this had been our tradition then Senator Kennedy, the present head of the Democratic party, could never have written his *Profiles in Courage*, for we would have had no men to admire for their courage in standing up alone against the majority of their party and sometimes, even, against the momentary winds of the country. And if Mr. Clark's idea were embraced, we would have no more such men.

We can understand the impatience of the Senator from Pennsylvania with the Senator from Virginia. But we wonder what the voters of Pennsylvania think of this idea that their Senator should have no convictions of his own but should—were he so outvoted in party caucus—vote "yea" on the political proposals of the Senator from Virginia?

A Guide for Public Schools

Excerpts from A Citizens Manual for Public Schools, *by Mortimer Smith, are printed below. Mr. Smith is Director of the Council for Basic Education,* 725 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. The manual is priced at $1.

"The school can't be all things to all men or all children. If it works at making them literate in language, mathematics, science, and history (an admittedly large task), can it also be expected to teach them how to drive automobiles, how to act on dates, how to be well groomed, and how to have attractive personalities?" (page 3)

"The decline in decent use of our native tongue in recent years is the result in part of the decline in respect for English among educators, many of whom contend frankly that correctness in speech and writing is determined solely by current usage." (page 6)

"To sum up, this should be the *bare minimum* expected of a normal child finishing the elementary school: He should be able to read and write with some fluency, and spell, add, subtract, multiply, and divide with accuracy; he should know the basic geographical facts of his country and the world; have a knowledge of elementary science; know something of the culture and history of other peoples and much of his own. And above all, his schooling should have taught him the difference between aimless mental activity and orderly thought." (page 6)

"There is a strange quirk in modern educational thinking which produces pessimism about the school's ability to teach such tangibles as geography, spelling, and reading, but optimism about the ability of the school to teach such intangibles as good citizenship and wise use of leisure time and to produce tolerant, well-rounded personalities." (page 8)

"While it is true there is danger in working a child beyond his capacity, it is somewhat surprising that more educational psychologists do not stress the other side of the coin: that nothing is more satisfying and pleasurable to a child or a youth than to accomplish something through hard work which he was not sure he was capable of accomplishing. (page 9)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What About A Third Party?

A Former Third Party Candidate Tells What He Thinks at the Human Events Political Action Conference

Former Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana will be a speaker at the Political Action Conference; he will be asked pointed questions about third party possibilities.

Senator Wheeler was the nominee for Vice President of Robert M. LaFollette's Progressive Party in 1924. That party got the highest third party vote in American history. Wheeler represented Montana in the US Senate from 1922 to 1946.

He and his colleague, Montana Senator Thomas Walsh,were primarily responsible for the success of the Teapot Dome Investigations. He is certainly one of the Ten Greatest Senators of the Twentieth Century. He broke with FDR over the third term issue. The New Deal got its revenge by defeating him in 1946.

Enthusiastic response to the HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference has made it necessary to limit to 100 the number of additional reservations that can be accepted. Make sure that you get your reservation check in the mail IMMEDIATELY.

HUMAN EVENTS will hold the Political Action Conference at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. next January 6 and 7. The Conference will begin at 9 a.m. on the 6th—end at 9 p.m. on the 7th.

Leading Senators, Representatives, and noted Washington correspondents will be Conference speakers. They will appraise the consequences of the election. In the seminar discussions, they will tell you what you can do back home to promote sound legislation and defeat unsound legislation.

The pressures of inflationary spending programs have been growing. The demagogs and the con men have been promising a Santa Claus government. The egghead Americans for Democratic Action and COPE, the political arm of the AFL-CIO, are working for the creation of a centralized all-powerful Federal Government, the blueprint for socialism.

HUMAN EVENTS aims to rally together in Washington those whc believe in limited constitutional government, states' rights, private enterprise and individual freedom.

On your calendar, mark those dates, Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7. Plan to attend. Fee: $75. For additional members of the same family (wife or children) $45. Fee for attendance at all sessions includes the two lunches and the two dinners (Friday and Saturday). Hotel accommodations and breakfasts, extra. Rooms at the Willard Hotel are priced at: Singles, $10 and up, Doubles, $17 and up.

This Conference comes as the Convention Season is beginning in Washington. First come, first served. MAIL YOUR RESERVATION IMMEDIATELY.

Conference Speakers:

Sen. Barry Goldwater
Sen. Strom Thurmond
Rep. Walter Judd
Rep. Bruce Alger
Rep. Edgar Hiestand
Rep. H. R. Gross
Rep. August Johansen
Rep. Harold Collier
Rep. Edward J. Derwinski
Rep. William J. B. Dorn
Rep. Donald C. Bruce
Rep. Peter Garland
Rep. John Ashbrook
Rep. John Rousselot
Fulton Lewis, Jr.
Willard Edwards
Ralph de Toledano
Forrest Davis
Constantine Brown

HUMAN EVENTS 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

I wish to make my reservation for the HUMAN EVENTS POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE to be held on Janaury 6 and 7 at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., at the specifed fee of $75 for myself, and $45 for each additional member of my family (wife or children). Fee for attendance at all sessions includes the two lunches and the two dinners (Friday and Saturday). Hotel accommodations and breakfasts, extra. Rooms at the Willard Hotel are priced at: Singles, $10 and up. Doubles, $17 and up.

I UNDERSTAND THAT FEE WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL IF FOR ANY REASON I CANNOT ATTEND THE CONFERENCE.

(number) ____ @ $75 each $____ Name _____

(number) ____ @ $45 each $____ Address _____

Check enclosed for TOTAL $____ City _____ Zone _____ State _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What You Can Do

A REGULAR FEATURE IN YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Human Events

Vol. XVII, No. 51 — Section II

December 22, 1960

About Writing Your Members of Congress

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

THIS IS the first copy of "WHAT YOU CAN DO" —how you may become politically effective. The suggestions offered here will tell you how you can influence Congress.* This new section will be published during the weeks Congress is in session.

You might start by writing your Representative and your two Senators about the AFL-CIO tax reform program described elsewhere in this issue (Labor Letter Section). The Reuther-Schlesinger plan is to get the basic legislation through Congress before the public fully understands what is happening.

The massive AFL-CIO apparatus has passed down the order to all union locals to tell their Congressmen what is expected of them. YOU must counter that activity.

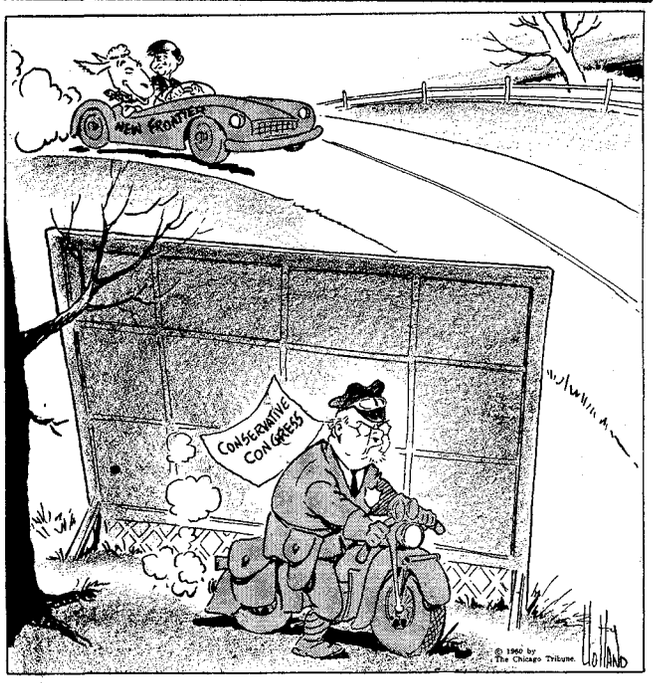
The 12 or 15 most important bills to be voted upon during the session will be described in HUMAN EVENTS as they come up, with suggestions as to what you should do. After each of those 12 or 15 bills is voted upon, the votes of all Congressmen on those measures will be reported to you. You should then write your members in the House and Senate letters of commendation or condemnation. Constructive legislators need your wholehearted support.

What kind of answers will you get from your members of Congress?

The manner of reply will depend upon how they intend to vote. If they are incumbents, the ACA-Index tells how they have voted in the past, which of course is the best indication of how they will vote in the future.

The 200 members who get the best ratings in the ACA-Index, those with conservative inclinations, will give you straightforward replies. They believe in limited constitutional government, private enterprise, and individual freedom. They have already demonstrated courage—their willingness to defy the AFL-CIO, liberal and minority pressure groups.

"WANTA LET 'ER OUT AND SEE WHAT SHE'LL DO?"



The 200 members with the poorest, lowest ratings in the ACA-Index will include some who will frankly tell you that they will vote against your wishes. You can at least credit them with honesty.

Others, especially if your congressional district can go either Republican or Democratic on Election Day, face the problem of deceiving you as to their intentions. Their letters will run to several types.

THE MORE CLEVER left wingers will write you the kind of WORDS you want to hear, hoping you do not discover that their VOTES belie their words. After complimenting you upon your good citizenship in writing your Congressman, they will give you a fervent discourse about their devotion to economy and efficiency. They will tell you of bills they have introduced or voted for, calling for economy and lower taxes and resistance to the encroachments of bureaucracy. They will tell you that they have but one ambition: "the good of their country, the interests of the people." After reading their letter, you would expect their ACA-Index

* Next week's WHAT YOU CAN DO will ask you to talk to your state legislators about changing the residence voting requirements, the purpose being to give conservatives a better chance to win for Congress and for the Presidency.

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ratings to be 80 to 100 per cent conservative. Instead, you may be shocked to find it the opposite; they are the CHAMPION Big Spenders.

Senator Douglas of Illinois will send you copies of tirades he has delivered on the floor of the Senate against "waste" in government. But his record shows that he "pinches pennies while blowing billions." The ACA-Index shows that when the chips are down, his record is one of near-100 per cent subserviency to the Big Labor, Big Spend, Big Government forces.

By their VOTES, not their words, ye shall know them.

To see how they actually voted, we suggest two sources: The comprehensive ACA-Index, price $15. Or the digest of the COPE ratings in HUMAN EVENTS of November 10, 1960. Price 25 cents. Both items are obtainable from HUMAN EVENTS.

One of the tricks of Reuther-owned Congressmen, when asked how they stand on legislation coming before Congress, is to divert your attention—magician-like—by denouncing HUMAN EVENTS.

To understand what they will do, read HUMAN EVENTS for December 1, 1960, describing the drive to discredit HUMAN EVENTS for printing Father Carol's article attacking Senator Kennedy's welfare state views. Such smear tactics must be expected.

Your goal in writing your Congressmen is to find out how they intend to vote.

After you get that, you can decide for yourself whether HUMAN EVENTS or Senators Byrd, Bridges and Goldwater or the Republican party or Southern conservatives, or people like yourself, will have to be dragged, resisting and screaming into the Twentieth Century—as you will be told by the glib demagogs seeking to substitute wisecracks for sound arguments.

PLEASE REMEMBER THIS: Regardless of the discouraging answers you may get from Congressmen, YOUR WORK WILL HAVE CONSTRUCTIVE RESULTS. Congressmen have a healthy regard for the opinions of individual-thinking, leadership-type constituents. THEY ARE ESPECIALLY SENSITIVE TO NON-REGIMENTED MAIL. They pay little attention to the kind of mail that is obviously sent at the orders of a pressure group.

The most dramatic of all recent examples of grassroots power was the passage, over almost insurmountable odds, of the Landrum-Griffin Labor-Reform bill. No cause looked more hopeless. The 1958 Democratic landslide, the result of brilliant COPE direction in a year when many conservatives neglected their election duties, had given the Democrats a 2-to-1 majority in each house. The AFL-CIO literally "owned" a majority of the membership of both houses. Those who led the fight for Landrum-Griffin fought as patriots fight: not because they were sure of victory—few of them had any such expectations—but because they were fighting for the right. Betting odds were 50-to-1 against Landrum-Griffin—with no takers. Despite the odds, the fighters fought on.

COPE put on its usual drive at the grass roots. The Labor Bosses did not think it necessary, but they wanted to keep their troops in trim. They also wanted to remind Congressmen of their power. So the AFL-CIO ordered its 17 million members to write their Congressmen—supplying all the necessary postcards, mimeographed letters, petitions.

COPE's message reached the congressional offices—in bushel baskets! But at the same time, letters clearly not regimented, not artificially generated, were also streaming in. The first lesson a freshman Congressman learns is that it is not the NUMBER of letters coming in that counts. It's the character of the letters, how genuine they are, what kind of people do the writing.

A dozen letters on one side may carry greater weight than a hundred on the other side because the dozen represent deep convictions.

Never forget that most Congressmen WANT to do the right thing. It is with the greatest of reluctance that they vote against their convictions. Their most intense hostility is directed at those who want them to vote right but will do nothing to help a courageous Congressman beat off the massive, vengeful liberal-labor forces on Election Day.

The "easiest way" for a Congressman with a wife and three or four young children and a heavily mortgaged home and no other assets is to prostitute himself and ride along with the liberals. If he casts his lot with them, his career worries are over. On Election Day, they will sustain him with money and election-day troops.

The left wingers' ace-in-the-hole is that they do not default on their obligations. In your congressional district, we ask you: will you start something to offset the awesome power of the Big Spend, Big Government, Big Labor forces?

You can do a great deal.

WHAT YOU CAN DO reprints available: single copy 15c; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 copies for $10; 1000 for $20; in 5000 lots $15 per thousand. Please order by date of desired issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Human Events

LABOR LETTER

Vol. XVII, No. 51 — Section III RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN December 22, 1960

The AFL-CIO Tax Reform Program

"We feel we supported and helped to elect a candidate who ran on a political platform. We know what's in that platform because we helped draft it. As far as we are concerned we expect the successful candidate to carry out that platform in the days ahead when he takes over his job as President of the United States."

George Meany, President, AFL-CIO

THE AFL-CIO PROGRAM for tax "reform" has been sent to President-elect Kennedy and to all members of Congress. As a reward for its services on November 8, Meany, Reuther, Carey, MacDonald and Co. expect the Administration to put it into effect.

The program has been published in a 118-page paperbound book obtainable by sending $1.50 to the AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

As might be expected, the program will penalize the thrifty and talented citizenry and discourage private investment—all OSTENSIBLY for the benefit of the masses.

The AFL-CIO is asking for tax changes which it claims will yield $17.7 billion in additional revenue. Its proposal for the individual income tax will yield an additional $12.4 billion; for the corporate income tax, an additional $5.3 billion. The more important items in the program are:

1. *Repeal of the provision permitting income-splitting to married couples. It saves too little to the wage-earner, says the AFL-CIO, too much to higher-paid people.*

Couple's Taxable Income	Tax Due Without Family Income Splitting	Tax Due With Family Income Splitting	Saving
$ 5,000	$ 416	$ 412	$ 4
10,000	1,572	1,312	260
20,000	4,124	3,252	872
40,000	12,718	8,384	4,334
80,000	37,134	25,648	11,486

2. End or raise the present $4,800 ceiling on salaries taxable for old age and survivors insurance. Tax is now 3 per cent to employer, 3 per cent to employee. By 1970, the tax will be 4½ per cent to each.

If the ceiling on taxable earnings should be eliminated, the increased social security tax upon higher salaried people could be devastating—which is what Reuther-Schlesinger *et al* want. The social security tax now on $100,000 salary is $144 to employee and the same sum to the employer. Under the AFL-CIO plan, the social security tax on $100,000 salary could become $3,000 to each; by 1970, the tax to each would be $4,500. A single person would already have paid a $67,320 federal income tax on his $100,000 salary plus perhaps a state income tax. Add to that a social security bite of $4,500 as compared with the present tax of $144. The consequence is one more handicap to the creation of one's own nest egg. To make everyone dependent upon government for the chance to send one's children to college and for sustenance in old age seems to be a major Reuther-Schlesinger objective.

3. *Get the states to pass state income taxes by substituting, in the federal income tax, a system of limited amount CREDITS for the present DEDUCTIONS for state income tax payments. "Credits" would reduce the saving to citizens of states which refuse to adopt income taxes.*

4. Repeal or reduce depletion allowances on oil and other minerals.

5. *Repeal the present liberalized depreciation provisions. Effect: to reduce the incentive to modernize equipment.*

6. Repeal "loopholes" that prevent effective collection of the full 20 to 91 per cent personal tax rates. The AFL-CIO book talks about the "erosion of the income tax" by the many exceptions now permitted. The truth is that the present rate structure is tolerable only because the "loopholes" (passed by past Congresses after due deliberation) do provide innumerable ways to avoid paying the higher rates. End all "loopholes" and the resulting TAX REVOLT might be truly something to see.

7. *Repeal dividend exclusion credits.*

8. Revise the capital gains tax to eliminate the opportunity to convert ordinary income into capital gains.

9. *Eliminate stock option privilege. This provision allows corporations to offer to executives an incentive vital to business growth.*

10. Tighten expense-account allowances. Place a ceiling on each person's expense-account allowance.

11. *Repeal tax exemption for state and local bonds. In particular, kill the exemption for bonds used by the states, especially the Southern states, to construct factories in order to attract "runaway industries."*

12. Revise gift and estate taxes to increase the effective rate.

These proposals would weaken the US industrial system. They were invented by the liberals who talk so insistently about our need to win the peaceful coexistence struggle with the Soviet Union.

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The AFL-CIO makes a deceptive suggestion that the 30 per cent corporation income tax on small business might be reduced either to a 25 per cent rate or the bracket (now $25,000) for the 30 per cent might be raised to $100,000. This proposal will delight small firms—until they hear the rest of the story. Practical politicians in the Nation's Capital warn that the AFL-CIO will allow this proposal to become law only as part of a package deal with the official organizations representing business. First, the AFL-CIO would require in trade full acceptance of the other tax "reforms." Secondly. they would demand wholehearted support from business and trade associations for the passage of the entire Democratic platform on labor, particularly for the repeal of Landrum-Griffin and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley clause permitting state right-to-work laws.

Ask your Congressman for his opinion of each of these tax proposals.

Strikers Learn Lesson

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' abortive three-week strike against the General Electric Company may by now have slipped below the surface of public memory. But the lessons of IUE (International Union of Electrical Workers) President James Carey's disaster have not been lost on his union membership, which still complains about wages needlessly lost close before the Christmas season.

Nor have these lessons been lost on such legislators as Senators Karl Mundt (R.-S. D.) and Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) as they looked toward the January opening of the 87th Congress.

The lessons are based on two brute facts that cannot be gainsaid. For one, Jim Carey was able to pull his strike against General Electric even though some 70 per cent of his rank-and-file union membership were opposed to "hitting the bricks" because they were amply satisfied with the final offer made by the company.

Second, under present labor law there are no legal restraints on the power of the labor bosses to call unwanted strikes. Neither Taft-Hartley nor Landrum-Griffin provides as a prerequisite to a strike a genuinely secret strike ballot fairly administered and fairly counted.

An attempt at such legislation was made in the last Congress by Senator Mundt through his bill S. 3598. His proposal for a secret strike ballot never came before the Congress because of the general rush toward adjournment and the widespread feeling that the Landrum-Griffin Labor Reform Act was enough labor legislation for one session.

Senator Mundt, strongly backed by Senator Goldwater, plans to introduce an improved version of his old bill soon after the 87th Congress convenes.

The underlying principle of the Mundt bill is that no strike should be permitted unless a majority of the union membership shows approval in an impartially supervised ballot taken after the employer's final offer has been publicized—so that the employees, and they alone, may compare it with their union's final demand.

The mechanics for carrying out this principle are streamlined and to the point:

(1) The secret strike vote shall be supervised by an Election Committee composed of a representative of the union, one from the employer, and a third jointly agreed upon who will represent the general public interest.

(2) *The committee will have the power to set the conditions for the strike referendum—the time, the premises (union hall, company property or neutral ground), and the balloting method (machine, paper ballot or secret postal ballot).*

(3) The committee, acting always in a body, will supervise the voting, count the ballots and certify the final result.

(4) *In the case of an affirmative strike vote, the walkout would, of course, take place but with the assurance it represents the real wish of the union rank-and-file. Should the workers vote against a strike, then the employer's final offer would be the basis for the new labor contract.*

(5) In the course of a strike—after a designated time period—the Election Committee would arrange for a second vote, if there is evidence of a back-to-work movement among the striking employees.

Senator Mundt's strike-vote bill is based largely on the recommendations of Maurice R. Franks, president of the National Labor-Management Foundation and editor of the Foundation's *Partners Magazine*. Mr. Franks is not a labor theorist who concocts proposals out of the idle dreams and wish-driven impulses. He spent a quarter of a century in the labor movement—ten years as business agent and organizer for the Switchmen's Union of North America and fifteen years as National Business Agent and Chief Editor for the Railroad Yardmasters of North America.

Senators Mundt and Goldwater agree with Mr. Franks that the proposed strike-vote bill represents not "union-busting," but union-building in the highest democratic sense. If passed, they say, it would serve both union members and the public against self-serving labor bosses, a la James Carey.

LABOR LETTER reprints available: single copy 15c; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 copies for $10; 1000 for $20; in 5000 lots $15 per thousand. Please order by date of desired issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Story of a Pittsburgh Congressional Race

LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

By THEODORE L. HUMES

(The author of the report below, is a market research economist and was treasurer of the Sharron Campaign Committee.)

This is a postmortem of a congressional race in a Pittsburgh district between a genuine conservative and an arch-liberal.

The conservative, Dr. Arthur O. Sharron, is a professor of economics at Duquesne University and the author of an article in HUMAN EVENTS, *October* 14, 1959, *entitled "Profits Cannot Finance Wage Rises or Price Cuts."*

The liberal is 37*-year-old incumbent Democrat William S. Moorhead, scion of a wealthy, socially prominent Pittsburgh family. The young man attended Andover, Yale and Harvard. His father was general counsel for the Mellon interests. Like most rich men's sons with political ambitions, Moorhead has taken the easiest way and votes* 100 *per cent as the Labor Bosses desire.*

The election machinery of the district is so completely boss-controlled that even if a majority of the voters had wanted to cast their ballots for Dr. Sharron, he still would have been "out-counted."

This story tells how the liberal forces win their victories in the Big Cities—the areas where they win nearly all of their victories.

THE 28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, 18 of Pittsburgh's 32 wards, is the foundation of the time-tested David L. Lawrence machine—the organization built by Governor Lawrence during the period when he was Pittsburgh's mayor and, before that, its boss without office.

It is a typical cross-section in ethnic composition, income grouping, racial and religious affiliation. Its neighborhoods occupy both banks of the Allegheny River from the Golden Triangle across the north side of the sprawling H. J. Heinz plant and back over to Lawrenceville from the produce yards five miles or so past warehouses, steel mills (some vacant), numerous machine shops, petroleum tank farms and more metal shops.

Two of the most populous sections, Lawrenceville and Heron Hill, contain substantial numbers of Americans of Polish descent, almost entirely Catholic. In the central areas, the Uptown Negro neighborhoods border on Pitt's renowned medical center and touch prosperous Schenley Heights. If there is a silk-stocking community in the district, it must be Shadyside, with the only Republican majority registration in the city. Squirrel Hill is predominantly Jewish; its most important political leader is capable, hard-hitting GOP State Assemblyman Maurice Goldstein, a thorn in the side of the David Lawrence Machine. The remaining districts, Homewood-Brushton, have been swelled in recent years by a heavy influx of Negroes.

The Republican high water mark in the 28th District was in 1956, when President Eisenhower and the GOP congressional candidate each polled 65,000 out of 150,000 votes.

Today, the District is represented by William S. Moorhead, son of a prominent Pittsburgh family, graduate of Andover, Yale and Harvard Law School. The labor bosses don't tell him how to vote. He knows without being told. He is one of their most reliable puppets.

Moorhead succeeded the late, irascible Herman Eberharter. Eberharter was a member of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee; he was so firmly entrenched that he scarcely bothered to come to Pittsburgh to campaign.

Last April, Moorhead was pitted in a forum type TV program against Dr. Arthur O. Sharron, free-market Professor of Economics at Duquesne University and a member of the National Economists Committee on Monetary Policy. Dr. Sharron demolished Congressman Moorhead right in his own ball park, earning the invitation to become the Republican nominee. The professor became a familiar sight in the city's "controlled wards" hammering away at the alarming flight of industrial plants and jobs from Allegheny County since World War II.

He talked about the consequences to the workers' pay envelopes. He told housewives of the cut in their shopping dollar caused by unlimited deficit spending. He attacked Moorhead's charter membership in the ill-fated, Warburg-sponsored "Liberal Project" which in March, 1960, advocated US recog-

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nition of Red China and her admission to the UN. The Project also advocated demilitarization of Germany and the withdrawal of US troops. Moorhead's feeble reply was to cite his support of a House "sense" resolution of 1959 opposing the admission of Red China to the UN.

Moorhead's naivete on communism was circulated to virtually every Catholic family by means of the reproduction of an editorial in the Catholic weekly, *The Wanderer*, which commented acidly of his affiliation with the "Liberal Project." A number of anti-Communists of Eastern European origin spoke for Dr. Sharron. His rallies in the "controlled wards" were fought with intimidation, threats and organized intolerance. City payrollers ordered a boycott of a meeting addressed by a prominent Pole who had suffered imprisonment in Siberia. Dr. Sharron's campaign cars had to be parked in different locations each evening to prevent vandalism.

On election day, carloads of voters were brought to the polls in relays, many of them professing ignorance of the voting machine. These people were herded to the rear booths where helping hands made their choices for them.

A request from within the voting booth for information on how to split the ticket was a warning to the Democratic watchers whose job is to secure a straight vote. In many polling places, the curtains surrounding the voting machine sagged—from the deliberate absence of ringlets—so an outside observer could view the top (Democratic) straight party lever. If the voter failed to pull the exposed lever, his identity was known.

Pennsylvania has drastic penalties for the corruption of voters, but it is next to impossible to obtain convictions.

Any enumeration of the reasons for the GOP rout in nearly all the big cities would be incomplete without referring to the party's organizational anemia.

To me, the Sharron campaign pointed up what seems to be true in almost every part of the United States.

The victories won by the liberals are almost exclusively in the Boss-controlled wards in the Big Cities. If the congressional elections of 1962 are to be won, the city GOP organizations must make every effort to hold down to their legal size the majorities now being manipulated by the fraudulent practices of the Big City machines. At the same time, Republicans must increase their effectiveness in the smaller cities, towns, rural areas and the suburban territories.

A LITTLE RECOGNIZED liberal asset is the steady, unceasing hammering away of the labor union publications. They make no pretense at objectivity, no "both sides of the issue" nonsense. In contrast to the well-intentioned but ineffectual attempts at impartiality and the "both sides of the issue" fetish of many corporation house organs, union journals present distorted facts, figures, quotations—anything to bring acceptance of welfare-state measures. Corporations must abandon their inertia and the posture of "non-partisan" expression to inculcate their employees with free-market economics.

They must spell out the consequences of inflationary spending and continued government intervention. An injunction to support candidates who recognize the need for fiscal soundness would certainly be in order without specifically identifying personalities.

In our fight in the 28th Congressional District, we had little or no help from the many graduates of local chamber of commerce "political action" courses for junior executives. They must help. In the Sharron campaign, we had insufficient poll watchers; furthermore, the attitude of those present was complete defeatism. In fact, some workers were covertly assisting the Democratic camp. To place reliance on the type of worker now available is to build on sand.

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

Send me _____ reprints of "THE STORY OF A PITTSBURGH CONGRESSIONAL RACE" at $ _____

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 2-page article: single copy 15c (coins, not stamps); 15 copies $1; 35 copies $2; 125 copies $5; 300 copies $10; 1,000 copies $20. In 5,000 lots $15 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first class delivery of 2-page articles, add ½c per copy; for airmail, add 2c per copy.

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $12.50

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

IF YOU LIKE THIS ARTICLE . . . . You should subscribe to HUMAN EVENTS, the weekly Washington Newsletter, reporting to 40,000 business and political leaders on politics, labor, taxes and business. HUMAN EVENTS will tell you each week the news behind the news from the Nation's Capital. TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: $1 for 5 weeks. One year: $12.50. YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It's Not Too Late • Christmas Gift Subscription Orders Received This Week Will Be Filled by Airmail in Time for Christmas. Use the Airmail Reply Envelope to *Rush Your Order Now.*

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Even old Santa can't wait

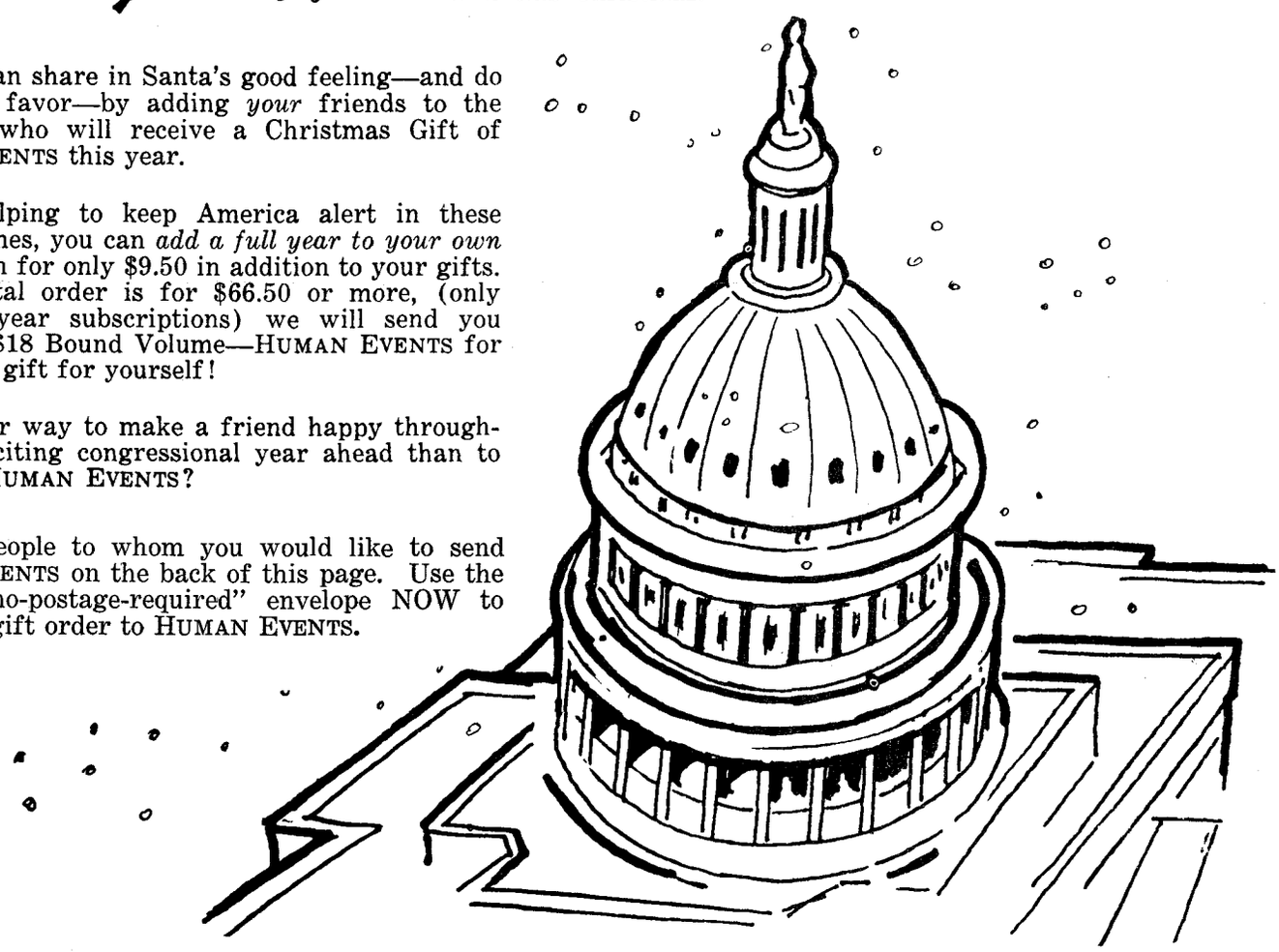
to get the inside story behind the news from Washington. That's why he's so eager to deliver the Christmas Issue of HUMAN EVENTS to the thousands of people all over America who will read HUMAN EVENTS for the first time this Christmas.

You, too, can share in Santa's good feeling—and do yourself a favor—by adding *your* friends to the thousands who will receive a Christmas Gift of HUMAN EVENTS this year.

Besides helping to keep America alert in these perilous times, you can *add a full year to your own* subscription for only $9.50 in addition to your gifts. If your total order is for $66.50 or more, (only seven one-year subscriptions) we will send you *FREE* an $18 Bound Volume—HUMAN EVENTS for 1960—as a gift for yourself!

What better way to make a friend happy throughout the exciting congressional year ahead than to give him HUMAN EVENTS?

List the people to whom you would like to send HUMAN EVENTS on the back of this page. Use the Airmail "no-postage-required" envelope NOW to rush your gift order to HUMAN EVENTS.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUBSCRIPTION RATES — 1960

Two or more annual subscriptions, one of which may be your own, at $9.50 each; two or more 6-month subscriptions at $5.50 each; two or more 3-month subscriptions at $3.50 each.

A gift card, in your name, will accompany the first issue of each Christmas subscription. To make sure this card is properly inscribed, please indicate just how the inscription should read.

A gift subscription order of $66.50 or more entitles you to a FREE bound volume of HUMAN EVENTS for 1960 with complete index (regular price, $18.00).

Ordered by
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

Inscribe as follows:

☐ Check Enclosed
☐ Bill in January

FROM.....

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____
☐ 1 Yr. ($9.50) ☐ 6 Mo. ($5.50) ☐ 3 Mo. ($3.50)

Mail this to HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED